

**10. Ethel Howard Goodwin** was the second wife of Dr. W.A.R. Goodwin, and died in 1954. Dr. Goodwin, twice the rector of Bruton Parish Church, had the vision to restore Williamsburg to its colonial appearance. He persuaded John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to finance the project and worked closely with him on the restoration. Dr. Goodwin died in 1939 and is buried inside the Church just outside the rector's pew.

**11. The Custis children** were the son, Daniel Park Custis, and daughter, Frances Park Custis, of Martha Dandridge Custis, who later married Gen. George Washington.

**12. Thomas Ludwell** was secretary of state and an ardent royalist supporter of Gov. Sir William Berkeley. He and Berkeley named the parish Bruton after their home in St. Mary's, Bruton, Somerset, England. His gravestone is the oldest in the churchyard. **Richard Kemp** and **Sir Thomas Lunsford** are also remembered on the stone. Lunsford was a famous and strict persecutor of Puritans, and left England in a hurry. Many displaced Cavaliers sought refuge in Virginia, a safe haven for those loyal to Charles I.

**13.&14. The Savages'** name has been well known in Virginia since the time of John Smith and Pocahontas. Their descendants still live nearby.

**15. John Greenhow** was a local tobacco merchant, and **Elizabeth Tyler**, his second wife, was an ancestor of President John Tyler.

**16. the Semple** monument marks the grave of Letitia Semple, daughter of the 10th president, John Tyler. Mammy Sarah, a devoted servant, is memorialized on the west face. It is most unusual for a servant's grave to be so marked.

**17. Robert Rae** was a Scottish merchant from Falmouth, traveling through the area when he died. On the east face of his stone is a skull and crossbones, the symbol of death; on the west face is an angel, the symbol of resurrection and eternal life.

**18. Eliza Coke** was a member of two local families, the Cokes and the Hankins. One of her sons, Richard Coke, grew up to be governor of Texas and a U.S. senator and gave an eloquent speech at the dedication of what is now Texas A&M.

**19. John Blair** was a signer of the Constitution, a lawyer, and a jurist appointed to the first Supreme Court by President George Washington. He is the nephew of James Blair who was commissary of the Bishop of London, a founder of the College of William and Mary, and long-time rector of Bruton Parish Church.

**20. Edward Barradall** served as attorney general of Virginia from 1737-1743. This large baroque tomb marks his burial as well as that of his wife Sarah, youngest daughter of William FitzHugh, Esq., and his brother Henry.

**21-25. The Bucktrouts'** name is linked to one of the oldest funeral service companies in America — serving since 1759. No. 21 is a monument to Delia Bucktrout, wife of Richard Bucktrout, and their children, all of whom died at a very young age.

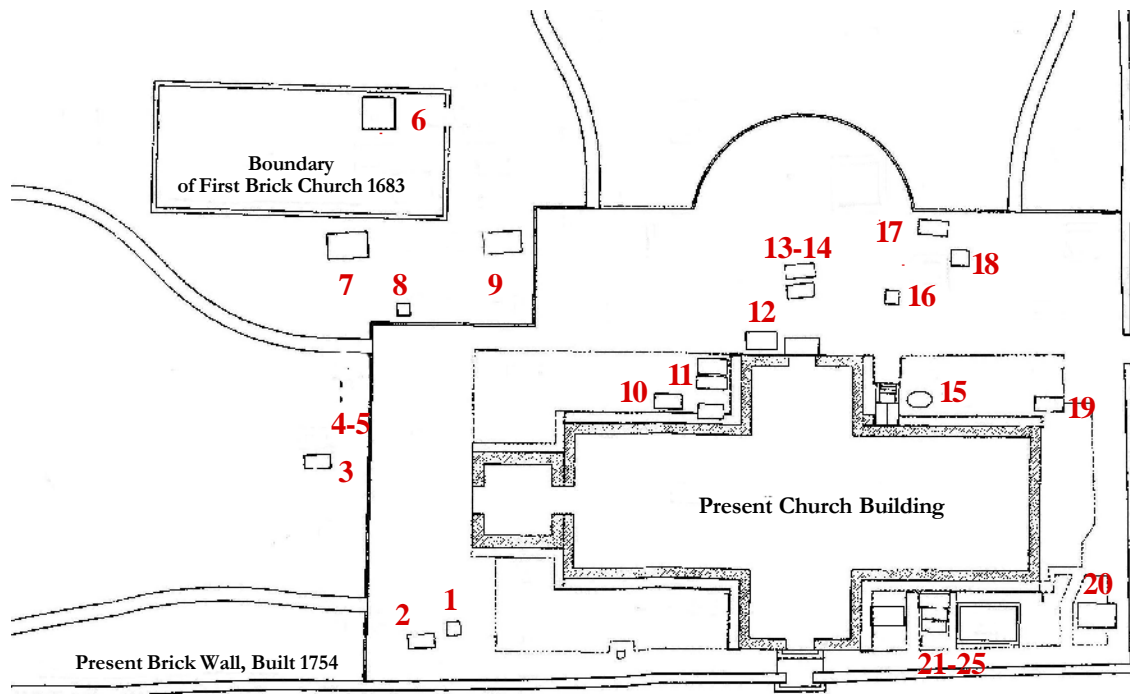
The Bruton Parish churchyard continues to be the resting place today for cremated remains of our congregation.



Bruton Parish Church  
Williamsburg, VA  
[www.brutonparish.org](http://www.brutonparish.org)



Bruton Parish  
Churchyard  
*A Self-Guided Tour*



# Bruton Parish Churchyard

## Selected monuments

### *A Self-Guided Tour*

Please begin your tour in the southwest corner of the brick courtyard at Monument No. 1. All highlighted graves are visible from the brick courtyard. Please do not go past the ropes.

This has been the Bruton Parish burial ground since the 17th century. In addition to the gravestones you see, there are hundreds of unmarked burials. In the early years, only the very wealthy could afford to have stone markers brought from England. A wooden cross was the usual way to mark a grave.

The large, raised stones are table tombs. Symbols of wealth, power and family connection, they are hollow; the bodies are buried in the ground. Bruton Parish has one of the finest collections of table tombs in English North America.

**1. The Tuckers** were a family of lawyers and judges highly respected through generations in England, Bermuda, and Virginia. Note “descended from Virginia’s best blood” on the south face.

**2. Ann Burges** died giving birth to her daughter; they are buried here together. Note the use of the “long s” in the epitaph. The “long s” was used at the beginning (if not upper case) and middle of words, and the “short s” at the end of words and before or after the letter “f”. In the case of a double s (as in the word pass), the “long s” was used for the first s and the “short s” for the second one.

**3. The Galts** cared for patients in the first Williamsburg hospital (c. 1773) for those of disordered minds. Patients at first were cared for by devoted keepers, then by medical doctors who tried therapy of many sorts. The Galt family was instrumental in the care and success of the hospital.

**4.&5.** Many **Confederate Soldiers** died in the Battle of Williamsburg, fought May 5, 1862, and were buried in the Bruton Parish churchyard. At the end of that day there were 4000 casualties and Williamsburg was under Union control for the remainder of the war. The Church served as a hospital for Confederate soldiers. Some soldiers were identifiable by name or rank; others only as CSA (Confederate States of America).

**6. The Brays** were a well-connected family, who owned land in Charles City and James City. The unusual monument memorializing David Bray and his wife, Judith, is an obelisk resting on four eagles’ feet atop the base.

**7. Governor Edward Nott** lived in Williamsburg just long enough to see construction started on the Governor’s Palace. The General Assembly paid for his stone marker. The carving on the south face of the tomb represents the curtain of life being lowered.

**8. Colonel John Page** was a prominent area landowner in the 17th century and the progenitor of a distinguished Virginia family. After Bruton Parish was established in 1674, Colonel Page gave the land for the churchyard and made a generous donation toward the construction of a new church, which was completed in 1683. The foundation of that brick church is outlined in stone and located just north of monument 7. The rector of the parish at that time was the Rev. Rowland Jones, great-grandfather of Martha Washington.

**9. Matthew Whaley** was only nine years old when his mother buried him near his father, whose name we know from Bacon’s rebellion. Mrs. Whaley had run a school for children, called Matty’s school. When she returned to England, she left money trusted to Bruton Parish Church for a school. After many years and wars, eventually the money went to the College of William and Mary to train teachers. Today the Matthew Whaley School in Williamsburg is attended by hundreds of elementary school children.